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DEITIES

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authority. It is understood that hope of wringing from him earlier concessions is prompting the President to withhold his approval.

Might Yield by Omissions.

The concessions hoped for, it has been intimated, might take the form of omissions from the text presented by the ambassador. As officials see it, the much space is given in the memorandum to a justification or explanation of the Lusitania attack and too little to the words of apology by which Count von Bernstorff seeks to atone for it. With some of the German defense of the crime left out, officials say, the document would be vastly strengthened.

Secretary Lansing recently hotly to the reported statement of Under Secretary Zimmerman at Berlin that the United States had recently increased its demands in the Lusitania case. Departing from his rule of issuing no public statements, the Secretary said:

"This government has not increased its demands in the Lusitania case of July 13, June 9 and July 21. I doubt very much if Dr. Zimmerman evaded such a statement, as he must now it to be utterly false."

Senator William J. Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, issued with the President and Secretary of State today, remarking afterward that he "was not at all apprehensive." He was inclined to agree with reports in today's papers that the Lusitania case was nearing a settlement.

The belief is growing among Administration officials generally that the easier some form of agreement is reached, and the Lusitania case disposed of, the better for the Wilson policy. All hope of a "diplomatic victory" has practically vanished, and it is believed that the best the President can do is to get out of his predicament without arousing actual hostility throughout the country.

Wilson Less Warlike, Say Berlin Editors

Berlin, Feb. 7.—President Wilson's speech in St. Louis is regarded by some Berlin newspapers as less bellicose than his previous utterances during his tour.

Count Ernst von Reventlow, of the

"Tages Zeitung," refers to the President's assertion that the blood of all the great national stocks runs in the veins of America, which understands what the genuine ties of friendship and affection are. He says that America's understanding of Germany is remarkably limited.

Count von Reventlow quotes President Wilson's remarks to the effect that America has drawn no fine point and raised no novel issue, but merely has asserted her rights from what is written plain on all documents of international intercourse. He contrasts with this passage the President's speech before the American Bar Association in October, 1914, from which he quotes the following:

"I should like to think that the law did not derive its impulse from looking forward rather than from looking backward, or, rather, that it did not derive its instruction from looking about and seeing what the circumstances of men actually are and what the impulses of justice necessarily are."

Count von Reventlow says these words express a great truth, and are as if uttered expressly as a criterion for judging submarine warfare upon commerce, the old laws, resting on precedents, being no longer applicable.

"We expect from President Wilson and America neither patience nor forbearance, but a correct attitude, by not interfering with us when we utilize our submarine in our war for existence against England. That we should make concessions in this regard we consider out of the question, and we know this is the sentiment of the entire German press."

The "Tägliche Rundschau" says: "We know of no American threat that can drive us to self-disarmament, for we cannot maintain and judge the vital interests of Germany from the standpoint of America's exigencies."

George Bernhard says in the "Vossische Zeitung": "The latest instructions to Ambassador von Bernstorff go to the utmost limit of what can possibly be done by a state which values its own dignity. It is now for America to show whether she attaches any value to preserving the form of neutrality. If she rejects our latest concessions, that will prove that her will does not correspond to ours."

WILSON FIGHTS TO RULE PARTY

This, Rather than Defence Laws, His Real Object in Congress.

LIKELY TO DROP HIS TRIP SOUTH

President Believes Western Tour Aroused Country and He Is Needed at Home.

(By The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, Feb. 7.—The first fruits of President Wilson's decision to add direct pressure on Congress to his backfire appeal to the people on preparedness appeared today. Speaker Clark made the first real preparedness speech on the Democratic side of the House, and the Democrats who have been expressing loud opposition to the programme refused to go on record in the first test. At the same time it was learned that the President practically has decided to abandon his plans for another stump tour and to keep up the direct attack on his party here.

These developments showed openly what has for some time been apparent to political observers here—that the Wilson fight is one to rule his party and no longer one to insure defence legislation. From the time when the Republican attitude was made clear by Representative Mann's speech there has been no doubt that strong preparedness laws would be passed. But the credit would go to the Republicans and the President would be left in opposition to his own party on the issue he had made paramount by his message to Congress, thus making impossible a joint "pointing with pride" in the hustings next fall. This was not a situation which the President contemplated with pleasure. His trip West has demonstrated to many of the leaders that he has the support of a majority of the voters on this issue, and they are now sharing his apprehensions.

The Western trip, however, failed to stem the tide here, and the President returned to find members of Congress lining up more and more against him. Opposition was especially great among

Southern Democrats, and he at first planned to make a second trip in an effort to bring pressure from the rear on the recalcitrants.

Southern Legislators Anxious.

Congressional leaders are not anxious to have the President do this. They object on principle to having their constituents stirred up, and they argue that he could do more good by staying in Washington and applying the very considerable direct power which he has. Also, unofficially, they fear that he may become so strong for preparedness, that he makes a few more speeches, that his programme will grow to a size that will positively alarm them. They shudder at the thought of his declaration for a navy "incomparably the largest," which has ruined all hope of attacking Roosevelt as an extremist, and do not wish to take any chances of having the President inspired to similar sentiments about the army.

Mr. Wilson has not yet yielded to the leaders' appeals, but it was said at the White House today that he probably would do so. His trip had demonstrated the sentiment of the country for preparedness, it was explained, and he had said practically all that he wished. The President believed that the reading of his declaration for a navy would have all the effect that a personal visit would, and so he is likely to stay on the job here.

It is not wholly the preparedness question already mentioned which has caused the change noted in the attitude of Democrats in Congress today. One powerful motive is the desire to get the party into working order to forestall any "assumption" of Congressional prerogatives. The utter disorganization has made it extremely likely that the President would attempt to push his bill through by dealing with various factions and using a direct influence, which, the legislators feel, is not in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution and their own importance.

Getting Behind Wilson.

The political danger referred to also is having a powerful effect. In spite of the talk of another nominee and the already existing which has made so much noise, the politicians mostly are convinced that they cannot hope to win the election with any other candidate. This being the case, it is hardly wise to prepare for the campaign by showing that the party will not follow its leader. Several of the wisest politicians therefore are busy in the early weeks of the session in destroying, so that the party can present something that will at least look like a united front.

The fact that the opponents of the minor defence bills which were in the House would not go on record against them is a considerable triumph for the President and his policies. That the President has a time made even more evident shows how powerful is the pressure they are using. It demonstrates, also, the wisdom of the President in holding back preparedness measures until he was able to gather his forces.

But so many of the Democrats have already gone on record against defence that the leaders admit it is unlikely that he will be able to summon enough of his party to share in framing or passing the preparedness bills.

Education," said Mayor Mitchell last night when questioned as to the truth of Mr. Thomas's charge that the new members had been pledged to vote for Mr. Wilcox. "I am responsible for the people I select and appoint."

He said that there was no truth in the report that a member who had refused to vote for Wilcox would be forced out of the board, and denied that Commissioner Bennett had been forced out.

Mr. Thomas also said that you appointed Mr. Kelly about a week ago and kept the fact a secret," he was told.

"His appointment was announced as soon as made," said the Mayor. "Of course, I suppose Mr. Thomas, like some of the others, was disappointed at losing the opportunity for the proscription of the schools to political needs and ends, and so he makes statements of that kind. But those things are entirely untrue."

In answer to a direct question whether he had pledged the new members to vote for Commissioner Wilcox, Mayor Mitchell replied that he had.

"I conceived it my duty to rescue the school system this year from the influences of politics that have been working here recently," he said. "And I did select and appoint the new members of the Board of Education with a view to obtaining an administration for the schools that would be free from such influence."

Rockefeller Foundation Inquiry Asked in Senate

Albany, Feb. 7.—A general investigation of the Rockefeller Foundation and allied organizations is the aim of a resolution introduced in the Senate tonight by Senator John W. Boylan, of New York. The resolution was presented by Senator Boylan, at the request of officials of the New York branch of the American Federation of Labor, which held that a recent letter from Abraham Flexner made it appear that the foundation was exercising control of the New York City Board of Education.

Appointment of a legislative committee of five, with power to investigate the activities, objects, and expenditures of the Rockefeller Foundation and allied organizations, is called for by the resolution. The committee would be instructed to report to the Senate by the resolution. The committee would be instructed to report to the Senate by the resolution.

Rockefeller Gives Schools \$335,250

General Education Board Makes Appropriations from Fund—Negroes Benefit.

The General Education Board, which administers the fund set up by John D. Rockefeller, yesterday announced that it had made appropriations of \$335,250 for running expenses and endowments of institutions of learning. The policy of the board has been to place its funds with a view to inducing others to cooperate with it, and this appropriation has been supplemented by other gifts.

The appropriations to colleges announced were:

For negro schools this year are: Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala., \$5,000; Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga., \$2,000; Madison Industrial School, Madison, Va., \$2,000; from the Anna T. James Fund for employing industrial teachers for negroes, \$10,000, and for home-makers' clubs among the negroes in the South, \$10,000. These are neighborhood schools for teaching, girls and their mothers the elementary principles of good housekeeping.

Further gifts of \$25,000 have been made to assist rural schools in building houses for teachers.

The board's officers for the year 1914 are: Wallace Buttrick, secretary; E. C. Sage and Abraham Flexner, assistant secretaries; L. G. Myers, treasurer; L. D. Eastell, assistant treasurer; members, Frederick T. Fisher, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Starr J. Murphy, Edwin A. Alderman, H. B. Fessenden, Harry Pratt Johnson, Charles W. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, Robert H. Marston, W. C. Cress, Jerome D. Greene, Anson Phelps Stokes and George E. Vincent.

WILSON READY TO BE CANDIDATE

Will Allow Ohio Democrats to Use Name in Primary.

CHALLENGES BRYAN TO PLATFORM FIGHT

Recent Tour Convinced President People Approved Policies.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune)

Washington, Feb. 7.—Ohio Democrats have succeeded in "smoking out" President Wilson as to his candidacy for reelection.

The President, it was learned tonight on the highest authority, has decided to throw his hat in the ring and openly become a candidate to succeed himself. He purposes to defy ex-Secretary of State Bryan, ignore the one-term plank in the Democratic national platform and give his written consent to candidates in Ohio pledged to his renomination at the next Democratic National Convention.

The President will write a letter to Secretary of State Charles Q. Gildbrandt of Ohio stating his intention to seek renomination and giving his blanket consent to the use of his name by Democratic candidates for delegates to the convention at St. Louis.

By taking this direct stand for renomination the President in effect challenges Mr. Bryan to oppose him on the one-term plank adopted at Baltimore in 1912.

The President must also meet the charge that he has reversed the policy he took in the letter written to ex-Representative Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, three years ago. He then declared that he would not seek reelection and would "resort to nothing more than public opinion to settle the matter."

The administration supporters deny that the President's written acknowledgment of his candidacy would be inconsistent with his stand in the Palmer letter.

They deny that the President's recent campaign tour for preparedness was, in effect, a "resort to public opinion." The hearty popular response to his plea was an endorsement of his administration and his policies such as his candidacy for reelection, they affirm.

LOST HEN RIVALS HOMING PIGEON

Queenegg, of Blue Ribbon Fame, Trudges 125 Miles to Nest.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune)

Monticello, N. Y., Feb. 7.—"Ka-ka-kad-kad!" Never such contentment was in a hen's cackle before as the melody with which prize-winning Queenegg, fattered from her nest this morning after a four weeks' search and a 125-mile tramp to reach the home coop, trilled in persistence all records of homing pigeons.

Queenegg was the silver-pencilled Plymouth Rock that won the \$250 first prize at the New York Poultry Show more than a month ago. The day after she was awarded the blue ribbon she escaped and every effort to find her failed.

This morning, when Albert and Edward Monroe, her owners, went to their chicken coop, she flew cackling from her nest to greet them. Queenegg's feet were so worn and lame that they had to be bandaged, but her cackle was as good as ever.

DOCTOR SENDS INJURED FATHER TO DEAD SON

Call to Aid Boy Followed by Order to Attend Workman.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Certain features of the immigration bill recently reported to the House are giving much concern at the Japanese Embassy and the Chinese Legation and have caused several conferences on the subject between the Japanese Ambassador and Chinese Minister and State Department officials.

When a similar bill was pending during the last session the State Department was inclined to make representations to the House Committee on Immigration as to the necessity of avoiding an invasion of the treaty rights of Orientals.

A section of the bill which requires the registration of all Orientals in the United States is regarded by the interested diplomats as threatening to work peculiar hardship. It already has been the subject of many remonstrances and appeals reaching Washington from Japanese and Chinese in the United States.

Acting under its anti-alien land law of 1913 the State of California has brought suit in the Superior Court at Santa Barbara to nullify the title of Gin Fook Bin, a subject of the Chinese Republic, to real property in this city valued at \$18,000.

This is the first action brought by the state under the law that around international discussion when it was before the state Legislature, and which threatened to lead to a misunderstanding between the United States and Japan.

As treaty rights are involved, the case is said to be certain to go to the United States Supreme Court.

Exit to Address Bible Class.

Ex-President Taft, Charles M. Schwab, John M. Slater, ex-Governor of Georgia, and Police Commissioner James M. Ryan of New York, and William H. Rogers, of Rochester, an industrial commissioner, were sent to the Senate by Governor Whitman tonight.

All were referred to the Committee on Finance.

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SCHWEMM JOINS INTERNED ST. CYR

Arrives at Philadelphia in Big Auto—Slips Into Hotel by Servants' Door.

GETAWAY EXPECTED: WIFE'S KIN ALARMED

Relatives Will Investigate if She Doesn't Break Silence, Reports Say.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune)

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Jean Saint Cyr are not alone in their imprisonment in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. In the guise of a servant, and wearing the sombre costume of a valet, Robert B. Swem—"Schwemm"—the boon companion of the man who is said to be a former clerk and chorus man, has joined them. He arrived via the servants' entrance, unheralded, last Friday. His identity remained a secret until today.

The Saint Cyrs still remain secluded from the outer world. No message from them has come from their apartment, and all communication with them has been so effectively cut off that it is doubted if even registered letters have reached their marks. Meals are brought to them by the faithful Swem, and to-day even the maid was forbidden to enter the rooms. Their friends and the world in general still are in doubt as to their attitude toward the recent exposure which has charged Jack Thompson, of Waco, Tex., no word has come from Mrs. Saint Cyr, nor has she been seen by any of the hotel attaches since Thursday.

Though he has been deprived of his promenade along the beach in Florida, there is still some joy in life today for Saint Cyr. A chauffeur and groom have arrived from New York in a big high-powered car with two more trunkfuls of clothes, which make twenty-one trunks in all. The servants were assigned to rooms on the fourth floor near the Saint Cyr suite, and immediately went into seclusion as deep as their quarters, appearing ready for an instant getaway, in a garage adjoining the hotel.

Once and only once since they arrived in Philadelphia has Saint Cyr been seen to leave his apartment. That was Thursday. He slipped down the servants' elevator and out the rear door to make a call on John J. Johnson, an attorney. He was joined by Swem, who had not as yet taken up his duties as a valet. Together they passed unobserved through the streets. Mr. Johnson is the attorney for James H. Smith ("Silent Smith"), and still represents his widow, the present Mrs. Saint Cyr.

Mr. Johnson has no appointment with either Mr. Saint Cyr or Mr. Swem, they were told when they presented themselves at the lawyer's office. It was intimated that Mr. Johnson would be willing to see Mrs. Saint Cyr if the message was delivered she has not responded.

Friends of Mrs. Saint Cyr who know her years before she met her husband are wondering if she is ill, if she knows of her husband's whereabouts, and if her failure to correspond with them is due to despondency. She has several relatives here who are expected to investigate should she continue her silence.

Swem's appearance has also been a matter for speculation. So far as clothes go he has been as spectacular as Saint Cyr since the two first appeared in society.

ORIENTALS PROTEST IMMIGRATION BILL

Many Denounce Clause Calling for Registration.

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Suits COATS WRAPS GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES AND MILLINERY

TWO ALLIED CRUISERS WAIT FOR APPAM

Patrol Virginia Capes for Other German Prizes.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 7.—British shipmasters arriving to-day reported that two allied cruisers, one British and the other French, are patrolling the coast off the Virginia Capes.

The German prize Appam is not likely to put to sea in the near future, and marine men take the presence of the warships to mean that the allied governments expect other prizes captured by the mysterious German raider to be brought to Hampton Roads.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—Lieutenant Hans Berg, commander of the prize cruiser which recently took the British steamer Appam into Hampton Roads, has been identified as Hans Berg, of Apenrade, a naval reserve and master in peace time of the tramp steamer Gamma, belonging to the Ahrenkiel & Clausen Line.

While on furlough last year Berg told his wife in Apenrade not to be disturbed if she heard nothing from him in a long time. His wife has had no letter from him and has been unable to write him for many months as his address was unknown.

APPAM'S PASSENGERS SAIL

100 British Subjects Captured by German Raider Off on Noordam.

On the Noordam, which sailed yesterday, were 100 British subjects who were passengers on the Appam when captured by a German raider and taken into Norfolk. Among them were Mrs. M. C. Fox, Sub-Lieutenant J. Howell, W. Rowe, R. N. R. Sergeant E. J. Blatchford and Sergeant F. Kennedy.

Mme. Valeska Suratt, the actress, who sailed on the Noordam, plans to spend several months in Paris. She expects to devote part of her time to visiting the Red Cross hospitals.

FOR \$30 HE'LL UNLEASH TERRIBLE WHAT-IS-IT

It'll Wreck England or Germany in 2 Minutes—Who Wants It?

Thirty dollars stands between the United States and preparedness; between Great Britain or Germany and annihilation. Pay your money and take your choice. Pay it to C. H. Clark, of 150 North Railroad Avenue, West Mount Vernon, N. Y.

He announced yesterday that he had made two new war devices, one for land and one for sea, but for lack of \$30 he was unable to take out the final patent papers. He prefers to sell the rights to America, but, if not to America, to the Allies.

"My device can be carried in a Ford automobile," he said, "or in an aeroplane. Two yoke of oxen could draw it over a mountain. I'd like to see the English drop one among London and Paris. I'll guarantee one of my devices to do a thousand times more damage than a seventeen-inch gun. A dreadnought ten times the size they build now would be helpless before it."

"I already have patents in Washington, but I haven't left me without funds to carry this further. Surely it is, at least, like President Lincoln said about the rat hole, 'worth looking into.'"

WHITNEY'S NAME SENT TO SENATE

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